Total for the week . The War News from the Rio Grande. The troubles in El Paso county have broken out afresh, and Gov. HUBBARD of Texas has seized this purely local quarrel as a pretext for declaring that Mexicans are invading the State, and for calling for

United States troops "to repel this invasion

of our territory.' Neither in Gov. HUBBARD's despaich to HAYES, nor in Sheriff KERBER's despatch to Sov. HUBBARD, is there the slightest proof that the El Paso troubles have anything more to do with Mexico than with Massachusetts. There is not the remotest evidence that any Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande, save the unsupported assertions of officials who pnee before asserted the same thing, when investigation showed them to have made an

atterly unfounded accusation.

Ri Paso county, the seat of the present disturbance, is in the extreme western part of Texas, forming the corner between New Mexico and the Rio Grande. Its inhabitants are at least nineteen-twentieths Mexican by race. In this county is situated the village of El Paso, principally noted for its salt ponds. These ponds or springs have been used from time immemorial as public proparty, and large quantities of salt have bee taken thence, not only for domestic use, but for mining. Some months ago a company of American capitalists undertook to "lo sate" land certificates on these salt lakes, and notified the people that their time nonored privilege of getting salt free would be taken away. Public indignation vented tself in loud outcries against this act. The agent of the salt company was a man named Howard, a politician who had been appointed District Judge by Gov. Coke. When Howard undertook to arrest two citizens on the charge of designing to take salt, the cople seized Howard; and, on the civil authorities interfering, they seized them

This outburst of local feeling was telegraphed all over the country as an invasion of Texas by Mexican forces; there was de clared to be an intrenched camp of Mexican troops on American soil; a wholesale mas sacre of all the Americans in El Paso county was predicted; State troops began to arm, and even in New Orleans volunteers were asked for to cross the Rio Grande. But meanwhile Lieut. RUCKER had hurried to San Elizarie, found everything quiet, and "invasion" a pure fiction; and he officially reported that "During the seven days that the mob was in existence no blood was shed nor any acts of violence committed."

Now, what reason have we to suppos that the present is not a similar instance of a Texan riot charged to Mexican account? The scene is the same, the actors the same The annexationists then constructed out of a local squabble a tremendous Mexican out rage and an armed invasion; and probably they are doing the sants now, although the fray is this time much more serious.

In THE SUN of Thursday will be found many of the official documents disclosing the former game of the annexationists based on the El Paso riots. One of of last October was settled by an agreement of Howard to give the neighboring people the free use of the salt works, and to leave the country. Whether this was the agreement or not, we cannot say; but no sooner had he been set free than news came that he had billed Luis Cardis, the popular leader, and had then fled.

We shall soon hear another side to the present story—we are likely to hear of re newed outrages on popular rights in the There seems to be interest of monopolies. no doubt that blood has been shed. But. until further proof comes, we are justified by the past in rejecting the assertion of Mexican invasion as an annexation trick designed, like so many that have gone be fore it, to rouse popular passion, and to pre-

cipitate, on false charges, a war with Mexico If the present riots in El Paso county which have at last led to serious fighting should prove the prelude to a bloody borde war, the responsibility must be largely laid at the doors of the HAVES Administration by reason of the encouragement it has given to the plots of the annexationists.

To Slaughter Laborers Striking for Fair Wages.

In the House debate on the Army Appre priation bill on the 8th of November, Repre entative Singleton of Mississippi quote Gen. SHERMAN's testimeny before the Com mittee on Appropriations. "The question, said Mr. Singleron, "was particularly asked him, whether he thought the United States army should be used for putting down labor strikes, or other like disorders, in the several States where they may occur; and answered emphatically that he thought It should."

So has RUTHERFORD B. HAYES answered and so the Secretary of the Treasury, the Beeretary of War, and the entire Cabinet of the Presidential representative of political any, will the army be increased. On this basis will it be kept at its present unneces Barily large force, if it is so kept by a ser wile Congress in defiance of the will of the people. There can be no mistake about the ie made in the Appropriations Committee rooms by the General of the Army. The Indhins cannot be used to mask it. The

Mexican border cattle thieves cannot made to cover it. Neither our awfully exposed seacoast, our pitcousiy undefended Canadian and Rio Grande borders, our innumerable forts, containing so much valuable public property nor the funny old lie about "the best interesis of the service," will serve to cloak a Vote to establish a large standing army. Any addition to it will be for the purpose of blaughtering and subjugating American larers refusing to work for insufficient wages. Precisely this and nothing else will a vote to increase the army mean, or a vote to maintain it in numbers beyond what will suffice to control the Indians and the border

In this House debate of Nov. 8 Representative HENDRICK B.WRIGHT made a statement Bo startling, so suggestive, so ominous, that It should have been instantly followed by a tamultuous vote to reduce the army to ten thousand men. "I represent," said he that district in Pennsylvania where troops have been quartered in large numbers for the last three or four months. I will say to you that those troops were not introduced sentative men in the district. So far as my

single hoof of their cavalry, a sword of an officer, or a musket of a soldier to preserve the peace in the Twelfth Congress District of Pennsylvania. There was no indication of an insurrection, or of a popular commotion. There was, it is true, a strike among the laboring men, with regard to their right to fix the amount of compensation they should receive from their employers -a right which before Gop and man they

were justified in insisting on." What member of the House or Senate lares to vote against that right? A bill to increase the army will deny it. The use of the army as a police force in the States will nullify it.

REDUCE THE ARMY TO TEN THOUSAND MEN

Rival Modern Theories of Disease.

In modern scientific discussion, the germ theory of disease is the only one we hear much about. The disputants are for it or against it, but very little has been said of late years as to any other reasonable hypothesis to account for the origin or spread of the communicable diseases. In England, however, early in the autumn, attention was drawn to what is, perhaps, the most prominent rival theory, by an address delivered before the Sanitary Congress, at Learnington, by Dr. BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON, F. R. S., one of the foremost medical men of Great Britain. A full report of this address has lately reached us, and its contents are emimently worthy of consideration.

According to the germ theory, the comnunicable diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever, measles, scarlet fever, typhus and typhoid fevers, and diphtheria, are developed from particles of organic matter which, upon introduction into the body grow as grain grows when sowed in a fertile field. This analogy to the growth of grain s insisted on by all exponents of the germ theory. The seed having been planted, as it were, in the form of a particle of contagium from without, it multiplies by growth within the system, and thus occasions the phenomena belonging to that particular disease of which it is the germ. The vitality of these infectious particles is wonderful. Sir THOMAS WATSON, in the May number of the Nineteenth Century, mentions the case of several physicians who helped unfold a mummy at London in the year 1763; they died shortly afterward of a malignant fever, which was ascribed to infection from the body of the ancient Egyptian.

We believe there is no attempt on the part of the advocates of the germ hypothesis to explain the ultimate origin of the infecting particles. They attribute each case of communicable disease to the introduction of its own peculiar contagium, consisting of germs from the body of another person suffering from the same disease. Indeed, it is contended by distinguished physicians that none of these diseases now originate spontaneously-that is to say, that no person ever has typhoid fever, for example, unless he has caught it from somebody else, either directly or indirectly. "We could no more expect this known species of disease or poi son," says Sir James Y. Simpson, writing o small-pox, " to originate at the present day de novo, under any combination of circum stances, than we could expect a known spe ies of animal or plant, as a dog or a haw thorn, to spring up de novo, without antece dent parentage."

In opposition to these views, Dr. RICHARDson presents an hypothesis which he calls the glandular theory. It professes to explain the communicability of the class o diseases under consideration far more satis factorily than the germ theory, and, going still further, it shows how these diseases may sometimes arise without any contagior various secretions of the animal body itsel are the sources of these several disease As the processes of secretion go on through the glands, these diseases are, therefore of glandular origin. Each disease of the group is produced by the action of a specifi organic poison. There is a different poisor for each disease, but a type of them all is found in the poison of a venomous snake.

Now, according to causing any disease of this class is simply nodified form of one or another of the bodily secretions. In most cases the modificatio f a secretion from its normal and health state into a disease-producing poison is brought about by contact with a similar poison from the system of a person previously affected with its characteristic dis case. But instead of this foreign matter which produces poisonous action being a living particle, as is assumed by the gern theory, the glandular hypothesis assumes to be dead matter, and sees in that very facits capacity for injury to the healthy secre tions with which it comes in contact.

As we have intimated, however, the gland ular theory asserts that a secretion may be changed into the specific poison which gives rise to a particular disease, even where there is no intervention of any poisonou agent from without. "In many epidemies," says Dr. RICHARDSON, "it is common to see a number of examples of the prevailing disease, the origin of which is traceable only t fear or anxlety. We call these nervous cases and we try to define them as such, and as distinct from cases due to contagion of direct kind. But the symptoms are the same as those which follow actual con tagion, and in epidemics of cholera they take even a fatal character. My theor fully explains the reason of this. It indi cates that an extreme nervous impression acts on the glandular nervous supply, paralyzes the glandular function, and thereupon Fraud and military force. On this basis, if | produces the same phenomena as are produced in other instances by the action of a specific poison."

The ten years which have clapsed since this theory was first suggested have added largely to the evidence in its favor. A close correspondence between the number of se cretions and the number of diseases which are distinctly communicable has been noted by Dr. Richardson. From the salivary s cretion comes the poison of hydrophobia from the mucous glands of the throat that of diphtheria; from the mucous glands of the intestinal surface that of typhoid fever from the mucous secretions of the nasal surface that of glanders; and the list might be extended much further. Again, every one of the contagious diseases begins with purely nervous symptoms, and these are ound to be due to the immediate, direct. and usually severe action of the poisonous particles upon the nervous fibre, a fact not easily reconcilable with the germ theory, which does not regard nervous derange ment as of primary importance. The idea, ssociated with the same theory, that putrefactive change is characteristic of the contagious diseases, is opposed to the experience of Dr. RICHARDSON, who says he has seen cholera run its fatal course, and leave the dead bodies as 10th to decompose as though they had been embalmed.

Assuming the glandular theory to be correct, its practical bearings are obvious. An investigation of the nervous and glandular processes that may be deranged will become my district at the suggestion of the the first duty of the physician in such cases majority of the business, or of the repre- while in treatment he will naturally resort to those medicines that act upon the special observation went. I saw no occasion for a secretion which is found to be affected. Dr. | This untoward situation has now culmi-

RICHARDSON also insists on the importance of placing the patient under such conditions as to avoid the secondary absorption of his poisonous secretions-according to his own experience, the true cause of death in most cases of contagious disease,

There is one more point in this address especially deserving of attention. It is the statement that a tendency to particular communicable diseases is hereditary, owing to the impression made on the nervous system of the parent. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are declared clearly to possess hereditary transmissible qualities; and the author suspects that small-pox was once almost universally so characterized. Certainly these facts add emphasis, if any is needed, to the importance of guarding against this class of ailments.

The Question of Hell.

The question as to the existence of eternal punishment continues to agitate the Congregationalists. Another Massachusetts inister of that denomination, the Rev. T. T. MUNGER, has declared his doubts about hell; and though they are substantially the same as those expressed by the Rev. Mr. MERRIAM, a council at North Adams voted ananimously to install him as pastor of a

church in that town. This council was presided over by ex-President HOPKINS of Williams College, a leading light in the Congregationalist Church, and a man who lays down the law for the younger ministers. A prominent member of the council was President Por-TER of Yale College, the foremost of Congregational seats of learning. It is related that both Dr. HOPKINS and Dr. PORTER warmly spoused the cause of the doubting Thomas, and that through their efforts, and by reason of their great influence, he was given a pulpit, from which to spread his distrust in ternal damnation. It will be seen, therefore, that the action

of the North Adams council was very significant. The inference from it is, of course that the doctrine of hell, one of the founda tion stones of the Congregational Church s, in the opinion of the ministers and laymen who took part in this council, a minor question. It is not surprising to find Dr PORTER so careless whether eternal punish ment is preached or not. He was one of the most conspicuous apologists for BEECHER, and Beecher's doubts regarding hell are as well known as his easy-going conscience and absence of real convictions concerning religious doctrines generally. It may, there fore, be assumed that at Yale College eterna damnation will be treated very gingerly and shoved aside as one of the minor ques tions which ministers may ignore. We are surprised, however, to find Dr. HOPKINS. coming from Williams College, a noted seat of the old-fashioned orthodoxy, so ready to join in treating with contempt the doctrine of hell, and even publicly using his influence to secure the installation of a minister who loes not believe in it. Must weadd William o Yale as a traitor to the faith which these stitutions were founded to maintain?

The Boston Congregationalist, the chie paper in the denomination, and an authority on its rules and standards, has been trying to get the opinions of one hundred ministers in twenty-three States, first, as to whether n their churches and neighborhoods there any essential departure from the old eaching as to hell; and secondly, whether a belief in it should be insisted on as prerequisite to the ministry in Congrega tional churches. It got eighty-three auwers to its circular of inquiry. The great najority are convinced there is no essentia leparture on the subject, though thirte are inclined to think otherwise. There is bout the came difference of opinion as to the second question. But how can the Congregationalist reconcile the views of the ma jority with the action of the North Adams council, brought about by the efforts of Dr PORTER and Dr. HOPKINS?

Perhaps the most interesting and sug gestive reply came from the Rev. Dr. Tax-LOR, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church in New York. He was brought who do not tolerate any namby-pamb entiment regarding hell, and therefore Di TAYLOR is very outspoken, saying:

For myself, I should be disposed to insist on a certainee of this doctrine as a prerequisite to the ministry in an Congregational churches. Either there is a difference between a Congregational minister and a Universalist minister, or there is not. If there is not, then le he fact be proclaimed, and some of us will not leng become as ministers of Congregational churches. If there s, then to install as a Congregational churches. If there is, then to install as a Congregational churches. If they dishiputed to the condition of the

There is no escaping the logic of this His utterance proves Dr. TAYLOR to be a man of honesty and conviction, who will not light under false colors. But if he is right what shall we say of Dr. PORTER and Dr HOPKINS, who worked and voted to accomplish just the decelt he condemns?

Take away from what is known as th evangelical faith the doctrine of eternal re wards and punishments - the bliss of heaver for the redeemed believer, and the terturof hell for the impenitent sinner-and you educe it to feebleness and inconsistency Its vigor is gone, and it has surrendered to the enemy. Yet this is what leading Con gregationalist ministers and professors are loing by implication. They really do not know what they believe themselves, and s annot be hard with young candidates for the ministry who are honest enough to express the doubts their preceptors and ad isers are too timid to declare.

This question of hell is a very important ne, and the Congregationalists will be wise f they keep up its discussion. If there is no hell, they might as well disband. I there is a hell, then let them preach it with the old zeal and the old sincerity.

The Defeat of Turkey.

In the beginning of the war the Turks were victorious through the steadiness and heroism of their own soldiers and the blunders of the Russian commanders; now they are crushed in defeat through the incompe ence of their Government, the errors of their Generals, and, above all, through the lack of a central and unitary direction of the ampaign. They have had no commander s-chief, no combined plan of action, and o cooperation between the Generals com-

nanding their three principal armies. After the retirement of ABDUL KERIM MEHEMET ALI was put in command of the right wing of the Turkish forces, while OSMAN commanded the left wing, and SULEI-MAN at Shipka Pass held the centre. This General wasted his time and strength in useless assaults upon the Russian garrison holding the pass; while MEHEMER ALT, has ing no power to give him orders, continually besought him to leave Shipka and bring him the reenforcements with which he might have overwhelmed the Russians in his front. To these appeals SULEIMAN was deaf, and the final result of it all was that MEHEMET ALI was dismissed and SULEIMAN put in his place. But the favorable moment had passed: the Russian reënforcements had arrived, and a combination which, a month earlier, might certainly have been successful, now proved atterly impotent.

nated in the capture of Osman's army at Plevna. By his defence of that place against the first great Russian assault, he had succeeded in striking a well nigh tatal blow at the invader; but having done so much, he remained immovable in his intrenched camp, allowing himself to be cooped up by the Russians and cut off from the possibility alike of obtaining supplies or of making a successful retreat. For this terrible mistake Turkey now pays dear; and it is a mistake which any competent commander-in-

chief could hardly have failed to prevent. We are told that these faults and calamities are to a great extent the result of palace intrigues and unwholesome influences about the person of the Sultan. If this be true, Turkey has within her own Government an enemy more dangerous than the

President Estrada and Martinez Campos.

We print elsewhere a very interesting letter just received from Spain, in which Señor Don Tomas Estrada, late President of the Republic of Cuba, gives a graphic description of his capture by the Spaniards and of the causes which led to it.

The letter proves that President Estrada was captured in consequence of the treachery of some Cuban officers, and that he did not surrender, as some vile Spanish papers asserted; that Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS believed that ESTRADA could be influenced to accept a compromise short of the independence of his country, and was mistaken; and that Gen. CAMPOS, when he gave orders to Gens. Cortijo, Daban, and Bonanza to seek an interview with President Es-TRADA for the purpose of ending the insurrection by a compromise, openly confessed his inability to suppress it by force of arms.

There is not to be a duel after all. Mr. GORDON and Mr. CONKLING "mutually and simultaneously" withdraw the offensive expressions; Mesers, Hamlin, Ransom, Howe, and McDonald explain that it was all a misunderstanding; and the Senate orders the procescerbal of these peacemakers to be entered on its ournal.

We take great pleasure in reporting an mproved state of politeness among the editors Cincinnati. Last year a great controversy aged there, and some among them called each other by very sad and improper names, such a ars, swindlers, and the like; yet now we find Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD frankly conradicting some statements of Deacon RICHARD Swirth vet cently expressing himself in such anguage as "We have an apprehension that Mr. SMITH was inaccurate." This is perfect in orm, and the only error we can detect in it is i attributing to Deacon RICHARD SMITH himself en inaccuracy which was doubtless the work of one or more of the wicked partners. The ma ignity and diabolism of these wretches are omething astonishing.

The Republicans in the House filibustered again yesterday, and the GLOVER resolution goes over until January.

Is Mr. W. A. WHEELER preparing to quit the sinking ship of Hayesism? Knowing that Senator CONKLING'S Mexican committee is de signed to block and retake HAYES'S Rio Grand projects, he has nevertheless put upon the com-mittee six of those Senators who voted to reject The only man on the committee who stood by HAYES in the late struggle is MAXEY of Texas, and simple couriesy compelled the appointment of one Texan member. But though W. A. WHEELdd find a recent precedent for abandon ing Hayes in Vice-President Wilson's opposi ion to the third term, and other features of Grantism, probably his arrow is almed rather t Evants, whom he may prefer to see disposed with a double view to rewarding his allies in the late victory over HAYES, and to securing second triumph. Haves may well sigh that a nan's foes are they of his own household.

Some people are talking about the great conomy with which the streets of Philadelphi re cleaned, as compared with those of New York. But the fact is that the Philadelphia treets are not clean. The city, as a whole, is nabitually dirty. Some of the streets are not ng the last ten years. Elaborate estimates o what it ought to cost to clean New York, based on the Philadelphia expenditures, are useless-ne comparisons are odorous. The only in tructive standard is a clean city, like Boston for the so-called street-cleaning economy of any flithy city teaches nothing. If the cost of clean ing the Boston streets, which is, and has been for years, practically the minimum rate at which a large city can be kept clean, is taker for comparison, the chief source of complaint in New York will then be, not that too much ney is appropriated for street cleaning, but that the work is not done.

We don't like to say it, but THE SUN is newspaper, and we are bound to report a slight lecline in RANDALL stock. We trust it may prove but temporary.

It is funny to read in the Springfield Re publican that CONKLING has smashed HAYES but that, nevertheless, the hearts of the people are all with the Fraudulent President, and al their hopes are that he will stick. If we had no heard that SAM BOWLES was too sick to loo after his paper, we should know it from such ionsense as this.

Between the scientific skeptics without and the clerical skeptics within, the citadel o orthodoxy is seriously menaced, and its rever end defenders are likely to have their handull for the next few years in repelling assault nd suppressing more dangerous mutinies. s them to be on the alert, and to make to compositions with the enemy. The times en or vigilance on the walls and aggressive cou age in the field.

Mr. BUTLER of South Carolina made a nsuccessful attempt yesterday to secure an in estigation of the charge that, while seeking th now occupies, he intimidated corrupted Mr. PATTERSON, also of South Car ina. Objection being made from the Repub an side, the matter went over, and Mr. BUTLER vindication is indefinitely postponed.

The Palace Hotel at San Francisco is on

f the vastest monuments ever erected to ha nran felly. The unfortunate Raiston, wh itways did things upon a colossal scale, eived the idea of adorning San Francisco with he largest, costlicst, and most sumptuous in n the world. Before the day of his ruln and death he had completed a structure which, with ts miles of hallways, thousands of apartments. and bewildering complexity of internal econo my, was almost a city within its own walls. As an chievement in the way of architecture and upiolstering it was magnificent, but as a busin enterprise simply absurd. The Palace Hotel would have been an elephant on the hands of adt in London, Paris is owners had it been or New York. In San Francisco it was as much ut of place as in Rochester or Rahway. Sin he management of Ralston's estate passed t Senator SHARON, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sunk in the attempt to keep th mammoth establishment open to guests. It pays only about one per cent, on the investmen and is heavily mortgaged at eight per cent. No wonder Sharon wants to get rid of it, but it is not refreshing to learn that he proposes to un load at the expense of the United States Treas port of San Francisco that "a movement is taking place in Washington to induce the Government to purchase the Palace Hotel for use as a ment to purchase the Palace Hotel for use as a newspaper quoted thinks that "no more sensa- | visit England, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria.

ble investment of Government funds could be made," and hopes that the purchase "may be consummated at an early day." So, doubtless, do Sharon and his creditors. The taxpayers of the country will be apt to look upon the proposition as a very impudent job.

It is not too much to say, considering the present tendencies of the great Republican party, that Roscoe Conkling is now "a bigger man than old GRANT.'

It is not on this side of the water alone that the question of Hell is agitating the orthodox churches. All England is talking of two sermons recently preached by Canon FARRAR o immense congregations in Abbey. In these discourses the Canon boldly avowed an utter disbelief in the doctrine of eternal terment as commonly taught from orthodox pulpits, "Was there any human being," he asked, " worthy of the dignity of a human being, who did not revolt and sicken at the notion of a world of worm and flame?" The words, "Heil," "Damnation," and "Everlasting," he said, ought not to stand any longer in the English Bible, and, if the revisers did their duty, all three would be stricken out. While he could not preach the doctrine of universal salvation as a certainty, he found it supported by many passages of sacred writings, as well as taught by some of the early fathers. That a vast majority of the lost would finally be found and saved he firmly believed and unhesitatingly taught. Such language as this from a Canon of the Church of England, standing in the pulpit of Westminster Abbey, is a sign of the times.

The queerest of the reasons assigned by the half dozen Senators who voted for HAYES in his struggle with CONKLING over the Custom use appointments is the one attributed to Mr. BURNSIDE, who is said to have remarked that he should be happy to support his friend from New York, but he" never would go back on a soldier that had served under him," meaning HAYES.

When PURIO WELSH left Liverpool, a band played " Hail Columbia," but a more suggestive election would have been the music of" Britons Never Shall be Slaves."

Senator Eaton is too well balanced to be rightened from his propriety by the glittering and impulsive Mr. WATTERSON,

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The crisis in France has terminated as THE on predicted that it would from the very out-Marshal MacMahon has unconditionally surrendered to Dufaure and the constitutional republicans. The Cabinet formed by the eminent old lawyer is a solid, liberal, and business like one, fully able to give France peace at home and a dignified position abroad. If MacMahon remains quiet the present Cabinet will pull him through to the close of his term in 1880, and possibly give him a reflection. But if he yields nce more to the fatal influence of his wife, of the Jesuits, and of secret advisers of the Broglie stamp, he will be compelled to step down and ut, and d'Aumale will be put in his place.

The thoroughly republican and liberal mes age which the new Cabinet has compelled him o sign is practically a slap on the face for the tupid and stubborn soldier. No despotie sov reign of modern times has ever been com pelled to conclude such a humiliating peace with his revolted people. The Bourbons, the Orleans, and the Bonapartes showed mor dignity in running away than MacMahon in digning what he did on Thursday for the sake f retaining his lodgings at the Elysée.

The sad truth is that the Marshal is a ruined man financially. He not only spent the whole of the secret service money, but the whole of his and his wife's private fortune during the ate elections and the favor-seeking journeys he made last spring and summer. To retire with nothing but the salary of a Marshal was not a very tempting prospect, and the here o Malakoff and Magenta yielded to the silent argaments of £. s. d., after having repeatedly and bstinately refused to listen to the most ele quent pleadings of justice, common sense, and The news from the seat of war requires no

mment. The fall of Plevna is not a less irreparable blow for Turkey on account of its havng been anticipated. The Czar evidently con ders the campaign as practically ended, for lounced, Prince Gortchakoff, Gen. Ignatieff Privy Councillor Hamburg er, and the bulk of the diplomatists are also leaving the headquareleaned once a month. The local newspapers ters of the army. It is, therefore, not at Bucha-have been full of complaints on the subject dur-rest, but at St. Petersburg that peace negotiaions will be carried on; but it is not likely that the Czar will listen to any proposals of mediaion or negotiation before his troops have cupied Adrianople and the Russian flag is waving over the citadels of Silistria, Rustchuk and Varna. His ancestors have seen all that and his point d'honneur will probably not allow him to be satisfied with less.

All this, however, will not change the terms of the peace treaty, the substance of which has seen more than once alluded to in these col-

It may be of interest to the bulls of our prodse and stock exchanges to learn that the Turksh Government has not only abolished th duty of fourteen per cent, upon the breadstuffs imported into Constantinople, but has allowed free passage through the blockade line to neural vessels carrying grain from Russian port to Constantinople. The Turkish capital and it environs are usually supplied with breadstuffs exclusively from Russia. At the outbreak of the war and the declaration of the blockade, the Turks had to draw their bread supplies from Leghorn and Marseilles, which, in their turn, ooked to the United States to supply them Prices ran so high that the Government of the sultan resolved not only to abolish the import duty, but to allow Russian grain en board neu ral vessels to cross the blockade line. The Russian Government seems, however, to be smart enough to understand its true interests. and has prohibited all exportation of grain and provisions from the Black sea ports. The new papers of St. Petersburg argue that, though th crops on hand are enormous and their holder anxious to sell them, both patriotism and practical interest command that Russia shall no sell a pound of any kind of provisions to Tur key until peace is concluded. "We shall then not only get a war indemnity from her, but b ome for at least a year her only purveyors of ictuals at the same, or nearly the same, ex rbitant prices which she is compelled to pay ow in the western markets."

The Russian Generals pursued a simi r policy with the deserters and prisoner

envoy of the Shah of Persia. They argue that he recent victories of the Russians in Armenia have frightened the degenerate court of Tehe ran, and that the Shah is evidently seeking brough his Secretary of State the favor of the Czar. An alliance between Persia and Russia under the present circumstances, is, of cours viewed as most dangerous for the interests of England. But from the Russian papers, and from a Teheran letter published in the Indspendance Belge, it appears that the object of the different European courts of the intended visit of the Shah next spring. His Persian Maesty Nassr-ed-Din does not seem to be satisfied with the flying look he had at a portion of Europe a few years ago. He wants to study it more thoroughly, and is new going to attend the Paris Exhibition, to

Spain, Egypt, and top off with a pilgrimage to siderations, he will avoid calling at St. Peters burg, and will go from Tiflis, via Moscow. straight to Berlin. His Secretary of State is to make the necessary arrangements for the commodation of the Shah and his suite on this

All the success of the Russian armics does not seem to increase the warlike spirit of the subeets of the Czar. They have attended Te Deums, relebrated all over the vast empire in co oration of the fall of Kars and Pleyna, and have illuminated their houses; but the able St. Peters burg correspondent of the Journal des Débats writes that the people are anxious for peace;

re respecting the health of the Emberor, whose policy is, however, considered necessary at the sea of to concide the differences between the Grand Debolas and the heir to the throne. The persistent handment which has succeeded such wartike islasm has several causes.

At present a succeeded such wartike islasm has several causes.

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At present a succeeded succeeded from less and upon which they had been placed as marrier, and the conviction of having been do marrier, and the conviction of having been do may be succeeded the succeeded and suck soldlers are upon the succeeded the succeeded the present the succeeded the contain pacific articles, the reviews distinguishing it selves in this movement. Some even praise the Torace and administration in an ultra-democratic and leaf point of view. One author points out that so fit axation and exactions are concerned, the Turrigime is less oppressive than that of most Buro. States, including England, and declares it to be prable to be plundered a little than to be legally magnetic.

ing the extreme efforts of the pro-Turkish party to stir up a warlike feeling in the Cabinet, if not in the nation. The pacific answer which Lord Derby gave to the representatives of what Mr Bright calls the "rowdy war party," must have onvinced the world that England is not going to interfere in the settlement of the Turco-Rus ian conflict-at all events, not until something arises which will give her a better show than she can have now in face of the alliance of the three Emperors.

For want of other and more exciting occupation for their leisure hours, the Londoners con-tinue to discuss the details of the Duke of Norfolk's wedding, comment upon the lectures of Archibald Porbes, and listen to the new opera of Marchetti. In the eyes of a great many subjects of Queen Victoria, the brilliancy of the wedding of the Earl Marshal and Premier Peer of England was marred by the absence of her Majesty's name from the list of those who sent wedding gifts to the young Duke and Duchess. The Roman Catholic portion of English society naturally infers that the Protestant Queen held aloof on account of her disapproval of the bride's recent conversion to the Catholic Church

The lectures of the famous war correspond ent of the Daily News at the Crystal Palace and at the Royal United Service Institute proved completely successful. Thousands of people went from London to Sydenham to have a look at him, and the highest military authorities as sembled at the Royal Institute to listen to him Whatever may be said of the English, one thin is certain; they never fail to recognize really good services. The humble dragoon private but a few years ago the utterly unknown jour nalist, is one of the highest authorities on mili tary subjects to-day. And he is not only com plimented, but well paid too. He receives from the Daily News \$5,000 as a retaining fee, wheth er he works or not. When in active employ ment he has his salary doubled, and all his ex penses paid besides. Moreover, the propritors of the Datiy News presented him, on hi return from the seat of war, with a check fo

Marchetti's new opera, "Ruy Blas," just pro duced at Her Majesty's Opera House, seems to be almost as popular as it proved in Italy, where t has made more impression than any othe lyric drama since the first performances of Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera." The music seems be of a rather light sort, and in so far not quit n accordance with the general spirit of the ibretto; but it has nothing of the noisiness of Verdi's works, and is sympathetic throughout The orchestration is said to be remarkably fine and every artist has a fair opportunity to sho his or her talent. The principal parts have been intrusted by Mr. Mapleson to Mile, Salla, Mile Belocca, Signor Fancelli, and Signor Galassi In St. Petersburg the same rôles are interpreted by Mme. d'Angeri, Signor Campanini, and Sig nor Cotogni. The title and librette of the operare changed there into " Vendetta Catalana the Russian censors not allowing a Queen to b represented on the stage as falling in love wit er servant. For the same reason Offenbach's 'Grande Duchesse" nas never yet been perormed in any part of Russia in its original version. Strange to say, notwithstanding all its suc-

eess throughout Europe, "Ruy Blas" as yet been produced in Paris.

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN OF STONE. Mr. Conant Doesn't Want to Saw Him In Two-His Rensons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A reconnee a verdict as to its genuineness, ofther as a petrif age, that doctors sometimes disagree, is as true to day a when first attered. A medical processor, high in reputs owned, says any professor who makes such an asser is simply ridiculous; a third, who has examined a pilo-tograph (scientifically, I suppose), pronounces it a fraud, while still others say that flesh will petrify, but becomes comogeneous, and that sawing the figure would reveal

Besides, at great expense, while at St. Joseph. Mo. procured the services of three eminent scientists, who after a most careful and critical survey and internal examination by borine, pronounced this stone image to hands of every one who will call at the New York Aqua-rium, together with all the statements of myself with re-gard to its modification that the sworm testamony of the gen-tiemen who accompanied me at its reformation and bring-ing to the city of Pueblo. Until medical protessors can adopt a theory that shall inner who accompanies must be a made on the eity of Pictolo.

Until medical professors an adopt a theory that shall not point so many ways. I shall rest on the scientific report already made and such confirmation as course to movers day film scientists and sculpturers emirasing son every day film scientists and sculpturers emirasing son.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Brother Moody's Pay. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I have

read with pleasure the article in Thursday's Sux on "The Pay of Revivalists." It is time, I think, we should know something about the re-ceipts of Mr. Moody and his cooperators. Al though disagreeing totally with Mr. Moody ereed, and fully believing that neither he no his imitators or coadjutors are going the righ way to work to turn the sinner from the error of his ways, yet I admit that they may possible e doing some good, and, therefore, provide from Pievna. After duly disarming and examining them, they invariably returned them to Osman Pasha, saying that they preferred that he should feed them, and every one of the men was sunadied with some French, German, or was supplied with some French, German, or English newspaper announcing Turkish defeats in Asia Minor. These courtecus proceedings of the Russian Generals do not seem to have been very highly appreciated by the heroic defender of Plevna.

The pro-Turkish journals of London, which include the Pall Mall Gazette, the Telegraph, and the Standard, are greatly alarmed at the arrival at St. Petersburg of Mirza-Ali-Khan, special envey of the Shah of Persia. They argue that

Three Little Boys in a Row.

James Moore, Alexander Morris, and Go compson stood in the prisoners bex in the ms yesterday, for having picked bandke note to he esswere matteressful the first answere Wandell's question being, "The copy who ist want dothe git a case for court. He althin." They were sent to the Mouse of her

Convicted of Embez dement. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Doc. 15, - B. D. Koone

x-member of the State Legislature, was fried her erdas in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the a bennet of \$1,200 from an Dold Fellows blake. The cturned a verdict of guitty. Koons has applied by 1221.

A Land Swindler's Sentence. GALVESTON, Doc. 15.—Ham, the Kansas City and swingler, has been sentenced to a fryears imprison ment in the pententiary at Austin

SUNBEAMS.

-The irrepressible Putton of Brooklyn avs that New Jorsey is "the paradise of mi Evangedist Morehouse begins operations ext week in Beth Bdon Baptist Church, P A Springfield, Mass, preacher announces discourse on the question, "Ought a Me-

-The corner stone of a new Methodi t church has been laid at Bayome, N J. building is to be free from debt.

-Ritualist Tooth now comes out victorie ous over all his prosecutors and persecutors. It saint that the law does not reach his case. -Joseph Cook's two-hour lecture is alto-

gether too loss for such atmosphere as is contained in Association Hall. It is hard on the lungs. -Sham jewelry, humbug watches, and quack medicines which never cure diseases are too irest. advertised in the columns of the religious pro-

"The Fifteen Bisters" is the striking name of a new benevolent society at Natchez hither at heart the temperat and spirithal wenare of the colored orohans of that city.

-The Japs can now study the Weldelberg catechism. It has been translated into their handres, and money is ready to pay for supplying each little Jap who cries for a copy. -Talmage has retired from editorial life,

and says he will not again be bothered with the charge of a paper. His sermons are still published in seventeen newspapers in this country and in England. -The Brooklyn Eagle criticises Brother Kimball's debt lifting operations at the Memorial Church, and says that the subscriptions are mostly "paper"

ones, on which there will be heavy shrinkage some time ago charged with preaching other men's ser mons, and who partially owned up to baying done it, now

has a call to an important church at Roc -The new Grace Church in Chicago, just inished by the Methodists, has been conscerated, in debt. Protracted services were held with great recogabout \$100,000.

-The report which found some currency, hiefly in the West, in regard to the proposed establish ment of a new church or denomination by the followers of Moody and the Y. M. C. A. brethren, had no foundation whatever in fact. -The Baptist Publication Society gets

\$25,000 from the estate of the late Gardner Chilsen of Massachusetts, and is full of holiday happiness. Other Baptist societies receive bequests in various amounts, -The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Washington joins the ranks of the debt-paying churches, and lifts a burden which had threatened

to swamp the concern. W. W. Corcoran, who had already given \$70,000, gives \$10,000 more. Fire and brimstone are now agitating the Congregationalists throughout New England, in con-nection with the Merriam case. Discussion is lively, and the brethren are loudly called on to declare their position

on the question of everlasting punishment Philadelphia has about 250 organizaons, small and great, to relieve the suffering poor. That

is not counting the churches, of which there are about six hundred. The city also spends about \$500,000 a year on its almshouse. And yet there are tramps. -The Boston Y. M. C. A. has opened a neeting for the car conductors in an old skating risk or sunday mornings. The conductors pray with much carractice in announcing the names of Boston streets.

—The professors in Andover Theological

commany are required, by an old law of the institution, to hand over to its treasury all the money they receive or supplying pulpits on Sundays. Other professors are Union Theological Seminary is trying to

esise among its alumni \$10,000 to endow a "Memorial teference Labrary," in honor of the late Prof. Henry B. Smith. In forty years this institution has sent out nearly 30.0 ministers, about one-tenth of whom have gone toda mary work in foreign countries. The son of the Rev. Dr. Scudder of

trooklyn has been called to be paster of a Congregational burch at Shrewsbury, Mass. Mr. Scudder, who has reently entered the ministry, is a talented young man, Money enough has been subscribed to fit out the missionary expedition which the Buglish Baptists are going to send to the Africans who live along the river

ongo. Preparations are new being made, and a vessel ith evangelists on board will soon sail to the land of the -Trinity Methodist Church, Jersey City, gave a reception the other evening to its pastor, the Rev. W. P. Corbitt. Two tentures were a fruit cake about as

of the purse consisted in the fact that it contained \$102. -St. Peter's Catholic Church at Reading, Pa, was so unfortunate as to have considerable money on deposit in one of the swindling savings banks of that city which recently collapsed. The ladies of the church

regoing to hold a fair to repair damages. It is such a The recent efforts to have Christopher olumbus officially recognized as a saint have not been accessful. The official decision is now promulgated,

was a praise worthy deed, but not one of he virtue; and that Christopher's private life does not ap-pear to have been all that might be expected of a saint Mr. Waddy, who is a member of the British Parhament, is also a Methodist local preache recent discourse, he said a good word for the Sci Pharisecs, of whom Christians generally speakill commended these people for their strictness in gir one tenth of their incomes; and he said that in

Bristians who took pleasure in finding tault with School sees did not give half as much -The Teloogoos have not, in the opinion of the Baptist ladies of New Jersey, had ball choust missionaries. Dr. Jewett and his wife, who have been njoying a holiday in this country, are about to but desire to take some younger missionaries with of either sex. Money is wanted, as well as mission Young persons applying for positions may be

og that the Teleogoes do not cat missionaries "Rounders" is the appropriate title riven by one of our smartest fashionable seator church without contributing to any. In some ish city churches these people make up a large age of the congregations. The sextons and habit of spotting them, just as the police spot ;

The Bishop of Winchester throws lib ligious papers into the waste basket, and adspected to do the same. Although some of their practice has not become general. The chair of the religious papers from the large shortly now popular one of a quarto page, pasts great cause of dissatisfaction to many per-oid style the sheet could be utilized for wr ac present form makes the paper . The Congregationalist says of the

George Muller: "He is great in organs s bland and unctuents. He appears is tear through this country is a : on earth, and says that he has at vast sums which have been old on tion for satting for his photograph

- Dr. Crosby said on Tl is lecture on " Gospel Peniperal rubibiting chare homemak as tr o worse than to make a law pohan. The majority of minasters

At Bassim, which is a to India, three or four housest one innform has been at led to the in-effect on the Hindows to aston shi but fifty petures, the Hindows at ever again, being apparently as it appearance of a rule for an the con it before. These mountains noce entinesiasm over the ana hap aged by the average Amer

-While other denomin iry to send a miscionary or two to the control of t PSOLORAL. The missionary mare deeply a neering to ensider it a strange to The lads and the lat

the narrate of a baptismal so a manner as to make it di which is what. He says "T the Delaware river, one of t other one being a your

con ought to have the best wishes

